UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/892,350	06/26/2001	Carrel W. Ewing	MLF-600-13	3551

26582 7590 07/07/2008

HOLLAND & HART, LLP
P.O BOX 8749
DENVER, CO 80201

EXAMINER
CHANKONG, DOHM

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2152	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/07/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/892,350	EWING ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	DOHM CHANKONG	2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 April 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to Applicant's arguments filed on 4.21.2008. Claims 1-20 are presented for further examination.

2. This action is a final rejection.

Response to Arguments

I. THE REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1, 10, AND 3-14 UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(A) UNDER NIERLICH AND KARANAM

Applicant reiterates the same argument made in prior responses. Namely, Applicant reasserts that Nierlich does not disclose the power-control outlets because claims 1 requires providing power through the outlets. In Applicant's view, Nierlich's voltages channels do not read on the outlets because they do not provide operating power. According to Applicant, Nierlich's voltage channels merely "provide information that may be used by an individual or end-user control system to control the user's loads." Applicant's arguments have been carefully considered but they are not persuasive.

Nierlich discloses an ESP-2000 device ("ESP) that is central to Nierlich's system for performing power curtailment to attached devices. Nierlich further discloses that during automatic curtailment the ESP initiates load reductions through its voltage channels [column 10 «lines 12-14»]. Nierlich's ESP has the ability to control the provision and interruption of power to any of the electrical appliances that are connected to it through its voltage channels [column 7 «lines 16-21»]. For the foregoing reasons, Applicant's arguments are not found persuasive.

Therefore, this action maintains that Nierlich's voltage channels read on Applicant's claimed power-control outlets.

II. The rejection of claims 1, 13, and 14 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) under Potega, in view of Nierlich and Karanam

Applicant argues that Potega does not disclose a power-control outlet user configuration file. Applicant further argues that modifying Potega to send his commands within a configuration file as taught by Nierlich would have rendered Potega inoperative for its intended purpose. Applicant's arguments have been carefully considered but they are not persuasive.

Potega discloses sending command sequences for modulating power signals to each device [column 42 «lines 16-24»]. One of ordinary skill in the art would interpret a "command sequence" as a plurality of commands that are sent. Therefore, it would have been obvious to group these sequence of commands into a single file for upload as taught in Nierlich. Such a modification would make the transferring of commands more efficient.

Potega's teaching of transmitting command sequences contradicts Applicant's argument that such a modification would render Potega inoperative for its intended purpose. Applicant argues that if Potega uses a configuration file as claimed, Potega would not work for its intended purpose of providing power based on a particular device. It is unclear how a configuration file would render Potega unable to provide power to the particular device. Nierlich's configuration file would merely group the commands for a device into a single file and control the device through commands in the file rather then having to send the commands individually. This advantage is reflected in Nierlich's disclosure of text files that contain a grouping of commands that control various aspects of the ESP device [see Nierlich, column 14 «lines 35-67»]. For the

foregoing reasons, Applicant's arguments are not found persuasive. Therefore, this action maintains that Potega as modified by Nierlich and Karanam teach the invention as claimed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1 and 3-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nierlich et al, U.S Patent No. 6.519.509 ["Nierlich"] in view of Karanam et al, U.S Patent No. 6.266.713 ["Karanam"].

4. Only those claims that are amended are formally addressed in this Office action. Those claims not directly addressed remain rejected as set forth in the previous Office action. Thus, the body of the rejections for those claims can be found in the previous Office action.

5. As to claim 1, Nierlich discloses a reconfigurable network-equipment power-management system, comprising:

a power-distribution apparatus having a power input disposed in the power-

distribution apparatus and a communication interface disposed in the power-distribution apparatus for communicating with a remote user system [abstract | column 3 «lines 27-39» where : Nierlich's E1-2000, with power curtailment functionality, corresponds to claimed power-distribution apparatus and Nierlich's management device corresponds to claimed remote user system];

a plurality of power-control outlets disposed in the power-distribution apparatus, the plurality of power-control outlets connectable in power supply communication with the power input and one or more separate electronic appliances [column 3 «lines 40-52» | column 4 «lines 13-34»];

a plurality of power-control relays disposed in the power-distribution apparatus, each of the plurality of power-control relays in power control communication with at least one among the plurality of power-control outlets, whereby the plurality of power-control outlets and the plurality of power-control relays provide operating power to the one or more separate electronic appliances are able to interrupt the operating power to the one or more separate electronic appliances [column 4 «lines 13-34» | column 7 «lines 16-33» | column 12 «lines 11-19»];

a power-control outlet user configuration file accessible by the remote user system for affecting the power provided or interrupted to the plurality of power-control outlets [column 7 «lines 26-33»], wherein the power-control outlet user configuration file comprises user configuration data for each of the plurality of power-control outlets disposed in the power-distribution apparatus [column 6 «line 60» to column 7 «line 15» where : Nierlich's curtailment instructions correspond to claimed power-control outlet user configuration file];

a memory disposed in the power-distribution apparatus and having a power-control outlet user configuration file storage area [column 3 «lines 53-62» | column 5 «lines 19-30» | column 6 «line 60» to column 7 «line 15»]; and

at least one power controller board disposed in the power distribution apparatus, wherein the at least one power controller board corresponds to at least two of the plurality of power-control outlets [column 3 «lines 30-52»], the at least one power control board comprising a power-control outlet user configuration file transfer mechanism in communication with the communication interface accessible by the remote user system, whereby the power-control outlet user configuration file transfer mechanism imports the power-control outlet user configuration file from the power-distribution apparatus to the remote user system via the communication interface [column 6 «line 60» to column 7 «line 48»].

Nierlich does not expressly disclose exporting the power-control outlet user configuration file from the power-distribution apparatus to the remote user system. In the same field of invention, Karanam improves Nierlich by providing an exporting capability in Nierlich's communication interface. It should be noted here that it is well known in the art that a communication interface over a network such as one taught by Nierlich is traditionally a two-way street, providing both download and upload capability.

Karanam specifically teachings that a configuration file may be exported from a power apparatus to the remote user system, which allows a user to edit the power-control outlet user configuration file [column 5 «lines 1-39» | claims 19 and 20]. Thus, it would have been obvious to modify Nierlich to include Karanam's export capability into Nierlich's communication interfaces. One would have been modified to provide such a combination to

enable Nierlich's remote user with the ability to retrieve files from the power distribution apparatus and edit them [see Karanam, abstract].

6. As to claim 3, Nierlich discloses transferring command (configuration information) and a power-control outlet user configuration file transfer mechanism [column 6 «line 60» to column 7 «line 48» | column 12 «lines 26-49» | column 14 «lines 35-49»] but does not explicitly disclose a configuration upload command mechanism whereby the configuration upload command mechanism recognizes a user command to upload the power-control outlet user configuration file from the memory to a destination.

7. Karanam discloses a configuration upload command mechanism whereby the configuration upload command mechanism recognizes a user command to upload the power-control outlet user configuration file from the memory to a destination. [Figure 20 | column 4 «lines 26-28» | column 5 «lines 1-39» | column 14 «lines 32-61»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Nierlich's transfer mechanism to include Karanam's command mechanism to enable a user of Nierlich's device with the ability to upload the information.

8. As to claim 4, Nierlich discloses transferring command (configuration information) as well as downloading user configuration information to the power-distribution apparatus as a substitute to a memory in the power distribution apparatus [column 6 «line 60» to column 7 «line 48» | column 12 «lines 26-49» | column 14 «lines 35-49»], but does not explicitly disclose a

configuration substitution command mechanism in communication with the power-control outlet user configuration file transfer mechanism, whereby the configuration substitution command mechanism recognizes a user command to perform said downloading.

9. Karanam discloses a configuration substitution command mechanism that recognizes a user command to perform said downloading [Figure 20 | column 4 «lines 26-28» | column 5 «lines 1-39» | column 14 «lines 32-61»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Nierlich's transfer mechanism to include Karanam's command mechanism to enable a user of Nierlich's device with the ability to download the information.

10. As to claim 5, Nierlich does not explicitly disclose an integrity-checking application that checks the integrity of a substitute power-control outlet user configuration file downloaded to the memory disposed in the power-distribution apparatus and facilitates rejection of a corrupted file transfer.

11. Karanam discloses an integrity-checking application that checks the integrity of a substitute power-control outlet user configuration file downloaded to the memory disposed in the power-distribution apparatus and facilitates rejection of a corrupted file transfer [column 14 «lines 60-61» where : Karanam implicitly suggests that the file is not accepted if the file does not have proper syntax]. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to include Karanam's file integrity checker to insure that configuration information and parameters that are

transferred to Nierlich's power supply device are proper and valid. Thus, Karanam's file integrity check clearly improves Nierlich.

12. As to claim 6, Nierlich does not explicitly disclose an integrity-checking application that checks integrity of a substitute power-control outlet user configuration file downloaded to the memory disposed in the power-distribution apparatus and facilitates adoption of an acceptable file transfer.

13. Karanam discloses an integrity-checking application that checks integrity of a substitute power-control outlet user configuration file downloaded to the memory disposed in the power-distribution apparatus and facilitates adoption of an acceptable file transfer [column 14 «lines 60-61»]. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to include Karanam's file integrity checker to insure that configuration information and parameters that are transferred to Nierlich's power supply device are proper and valid.

14. As to claim 7, Nierlich does not explicitly disclose a configuration editor application that allows for modification of the power-control outlet user configuration file into a substitute power-control outlet user configuration file.

15. Karanam discloses a configuration editor application that allows for modification of the power-control outlet user configuration file into a substitute power-control outlet user

configuration file [column 14 «lines 48-56» | column 17 «lines 40-49»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Nierlich to include an editor for configuration information to enable a user to edit and create the software updates that are suggested by Nierlich [column 6 «line 60» to column 7 «line 15»].

16. As to claim 8, Nierlich discloses configuration information to control said plurality of power-control ports [column 6 «line 60» to column 7 «line 15»] but does not explicitly disclose a configuration editor application that allows for modification of the power-control outlet user configuration file into a substitute power-control outlet user configuration file.

17. Karanam discloses a configuration editor application that allows for modification of the power-control outlet user configuration file into a substitute power-control outlet user configuration file [column 5 «lines 1-39» | column 8 «lines 11-23» | column 14 «lines 48-56» | column 17 «lines 40-49»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Nierlich to include an editor application for configuration information to enable a user to edit and create the software updates that are suggested by Nierlich [column 6 «line 60» to column 7 «line 15»].

18. As to claim 9, it does not teach or further define over the limitations of claims 2-8. Therefore, claim 9 is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claims 2-8, supra.

19. As to claims 10-12, they do not teach or further define over the limitations of claims 1 and 5-8. Therefore, claims 10-12 are rejected for the same reasons set for claims 1 and 5-8.

20. As to claim 13, Nierlich discloses a remote power manager system in communication with a distal power manager application through a separate data communications network [column 3 «lines 27-52»], the remote power manager system comprising in combination:

a remote power manager having a power input connectable to the power network, a plurality of power-control power output ports connectable to power input and the associated electronic devices [column 3 «lines 27-52» | column 3 «line 63» to column 4 «line 20»], a power controller in controlling communication with the plurality of power-control power output ports [column 3 «lines 27-30» | column 3 «line 63» to column 4 «line 20»], a data communications network port system in communication with the power controller and being connectable to said data communications network [column 3 «lines 9-26»], and a power manager memory providing storage for a power-control power output port outlet user configuration file, the power-control power output port user configuration file comprising user configuration data for supplying or interrupting power to each of the plurality of power-control power output ports [column 5 «lines 18-30» | column 6 «lines 60» to column 7 «line 15»].

21. Nierlich discloses a power-control power output port user configuration file transfer application providing for selectably importing a power-control power output port user configuration file from the distal power manager application through the data communications port system to the power manager memory [column 6 «line 60» to column 7 «line 15»], but does

not expressly disclose exporting the power-control power output port user configuration file from the power manager memory through the data communications network port system to the distal power manager application over the data communications network.

Karanam discloses a power-control power output port user configuration file transfer application providing exporting said power-control outlet user configuration file from said power manager memory through said data communications network port system to said distal power manager application over said data communications network [Figure 5 | column 5 «lines 1-39» | column 17 «lines 38-49» | claims 19 and 20]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Nierlich with Karanam's power-control power output port user configuration file transfer application for exporting files to selectably configure Nierlich's power supply device. One would have been motivated to provide such an implementation in Nierlich to enable the power supply to be updated and configured for new devices.

22. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nierlich and Karanam, in further view of Potega, U.S Patent No. 6.459.175.

23. As to claim 2, Nierlich does not expressly disclose a network agent for converting software commands communicated as TCP|IP packets into signals.

24. Nierlich does disclose utilizing TCP|IP packets for controlling a remote power manager and commands [column 12 «lines 26-49» | column 14 «lines 35-49»]. Potega discloses a network software conversion agent in communication with a remote power manager whereby the

network software conversion agent converts software commands communicated as TCP|IP packets into signals that can be understood by the remote power manager [column 31 «lines 5-8» | column 37 «lines 35-42»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Potega's network agent into Nierlich's system such that Nierlich's system may be controllable by packets directed specifically to network devices.

25. Claims 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being unpatentable over Nierlich and Karanam, in further view of Bersiek, U.S Patent No. 6.608.406.

26. As to claims 15-18, Nierlich does not disclose a power distribution apparatus comprising housing mountable to an electrical equipment rack. Bersiek discloses a power distribution apparatus comprising housing mountable to an electrical equipment rack [abstract]. Bersiek discloses that such a housing can be vertical and can be vertically mounted to a rack [Figure 3]. Bersiek further discloses that the appliances are mounted in the same electrical rack or another electrical rack [column 5 «lines 4-15»]. Bersiek further discloses that the outlets are in active power supply communication with the one or more separate electronic appliances [column 4 «lines 38-48»].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Nierlich's power distribution apparatus to incorporate the mountable housing design taught by Bersiek. Bersiek describes the benefit of such a housing as providing improvements in design, cost and time [column 1 «lines 55-60»]. Thus, Nierlich's invention would have been improved by implementing it within an electrical rack.

27. As to claims 19 and 20, they do not teach or further define over previously claimed limitations. Therefore, they are rejected for at least the same reasons set forth for claims 15-17.

28. Claims 1, 13, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Potega, in view of Nierlich, in further view of Karanam.

29. As to claim 1, Potega discloses a reconfigurable network-equipment power-management system, comprising:

a power-distribution apparatus having a power input disposed in the power-distribution apparatus and a communication interface disposed in the power-distribution apparatus for communicating with a remote user system [column 30 «line 49» to column 31 «line 45» where : Potega's power supply corresponds to a power controller apparatus and the remote MCU corresponds to a remote user system];

a plurality of power-control outlets disposed in the power-distribution apparatus, the plurality of power-control outlets connectable in power supply communication with the power input and one or more separate electronic appliances;

a plurality of power-control relays disposed in the power-distribution apparatus, each of the plurality of power-control relays in power control communication with at least one among the plurality of power-control outlets, whereby the plurality of power-control outlets and the plurality of power-control relays provide operating power to the one or more separate electronic

appliances and are able to interrupt the operating power to the one or more separate electronic appliances [column 40 «lines 16-39» | column 42 «lines 4-31»];

a memory disposed in the power-distribution apparatus and having a power-control outlet user configuration file storage area [column 63 «lines 39-46»]; and

at least one power controller board disposed in the power-distribution apparatus, wherein the at least one power controller board corresponds to at least two of the plurality of power-control outlets [column 40 «lines 16-39»].

Potega suggests transferring configuration information from a remote location and for affecting the plurality of power-control ports [column 31 «lines 5-8»] as well as a file transfer mechanism accessible by the remote user system [column 30 «line 63» to column 31 «line 8»] but does not explicitly disclose a power-control outlet user configuration file accessible by the remote user system for affecting the plurality of power-control ports and a file transfer mechanism that is for importing and exporting the power-control outlet user configuration file from the power-controller apparatus to the remote user system via the serial interface.

Nierlich discloses a power-control outlet user configuration file accessible by the remote user system for affecting the power provided or interrupted to the plurality of power-control outlets, wherein the power-control outlet user configuration file comprises user configuration data for each of the power-control outlets disposed in the power-distribution apparatus and importing the configuration file to the power-distribution apparatus from the remote user system [column 6 «line 60» to column 7 «line 15» where : Nierlich's curtailment instructions correspond to claimed power-control outlet user configuration file].

Karanam discloses a file transfer mechanism accessible by the remote user system for importing and exporting the power-control outlet user configuration file from the power-controller apparatus to the remote user system via the serial interface [column 4 «lines 20-28» | column 5 «lines 1-41» | column 7 «lines 2-11» | column 8 «lines 11-23» | column 17 «lines 33-49»].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Potega's power management system to include user configurable information as well as the ability to export and import said information. One would have been motivated to provide such an implementation in Potega to enable user control over the power supply device and to enhance the communication between the connected devices in the power network, a functionality suggested by Potega [column 31 «lines 9-45»]).

30. As to claim 13, Potega discloses a remote power manager system in communication with a distal power manager application through a separate data communications network [column 30 «line 63» to column 31 «line 11»], the remote power manager system comprising in combination:

a remote power manager having a power input connectable to the power network that provides power to be distributed to associated network devices [column 31 «lines 24-45»], a plurality of power-control power output ports connectable to the associated electronic devices [column 6 «lines 16-39»], a power controller in power controlling communication with the plurality of power-control power output ports [column 31 «lines 31-45»], a data communications

network port system in communication with the power controller and being connectable to the data communications network [claim 26], and a power manager memory providing storage for a power-control outlet user configuration file [column 63 «lines 39-46»].

Potega discloses a remotely controllable and updateable power supply device but does not explicitly disclose a power-control outlet user configuration file transfer application providing for selectably importing a power-control outlet user configuration file from said distal power manager application through said data communications port system to said power manager memory, or exporting said power-control outlet user configuration file from said power manager memory through said data communications network port system to said distal power manager application over said data communications network.

Nierlich discloses a power-control outlet user configuration file accessible by the remote user system for affecting the plurality of power-control outlets and importing the configuration file to the power-distribution apparatus from the remote user system [column 6 «line 60» to column 7 «line 15» where : Nierlich's curtailment instructions correspond to claimed power-control outlet user configuration file].

Karanam discloses exporting said power-control outlet user configuration file from said power manager memory through said data communications network port system to said distal power manager application over said data communications network [Figure 5 | column 5 «lines 1-39» | column 17 «lines 38-49» | claims 19 and 20]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Potega with Nierlich and Karanam's power-control outlet user configuration file transfer applications to selectably configure Potega's power supply

device. One would have been motivated to provide such an implementation in Potega to enable the power supply to be updated and configured for new devices.

31. As to claim 14, Potega does not expressly disclose that the user-configuration file comprises at least one user-assigned name for at least one of the plurality of power-control points.

32. Karanam discloses a user-configuration file comprising at least one user-assigned name for at least one of the plurality of power-control output ports [column 6 «lines 48-64» | column 14 «lines 48-67» where : Karanam discloses utilizing mnemonics to identify data points]. Karanam discloses that utilizing names to identify data points, such as output ports, because it eases their configuration by making it easier for a user to identify the points.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the use of mnemonics into Potega and Nierlich's configuration file to ease the configuration of Potega's power-control output ports by making it easier for users to identify the ports.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DOHM CHANKONG whose telephone number is (571)272-3942. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday [8:30 AM to 4:30 PM].

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571.272.3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/D. C./
Examiner, Art Unit 2152

/Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2152

Application Number	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination	
	09/892,350	EWING ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	DOHM CHANKONG	2152	